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A new species of the genus *Redikorcevia* Snegovaya et Staręga, 2008 (Arachnida: Opiliones: Phalangiidae) from Xinjiang, China

Новый вид рода *Redikorcevia* Snegovaya et Staręga, 2008 (Arachnida: Opiliones: Phalangiidae) из Синьцзяна, Китай

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KEY WORDS: Harvestmen, Opilioninae, *Redikorcevia,* China, Xinjiang.

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Сенокосцы, Opilioninae, *Redikorcevia,* Китай, Синьцзян.

ABSTRACT. A new species of Phalangiidae harvestman, *Redikorcevia shokhini* sp.n., is described from NW China. It is the second member of this genus. The type species *Redikorcevia* is known only from a single locality in the mountains of Kazakhstan (ca. 4000 m a.s.l.), whereas the new species is from about half that height at 2500 m a.s.l.

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РЕЗЮМЕ. Новый вид семейства Phalangiidae *Redikorcevia shokhini* sp.n. был описан из СЗ Китая. Это второй представитель этого рода. Типовой вид *Redikorcevia* известен только из одного локалитета в горах Казахстана (высота около 4000 м над ур.м.), в то время как новый вид описывается с высоты 2500 м.

Introduction

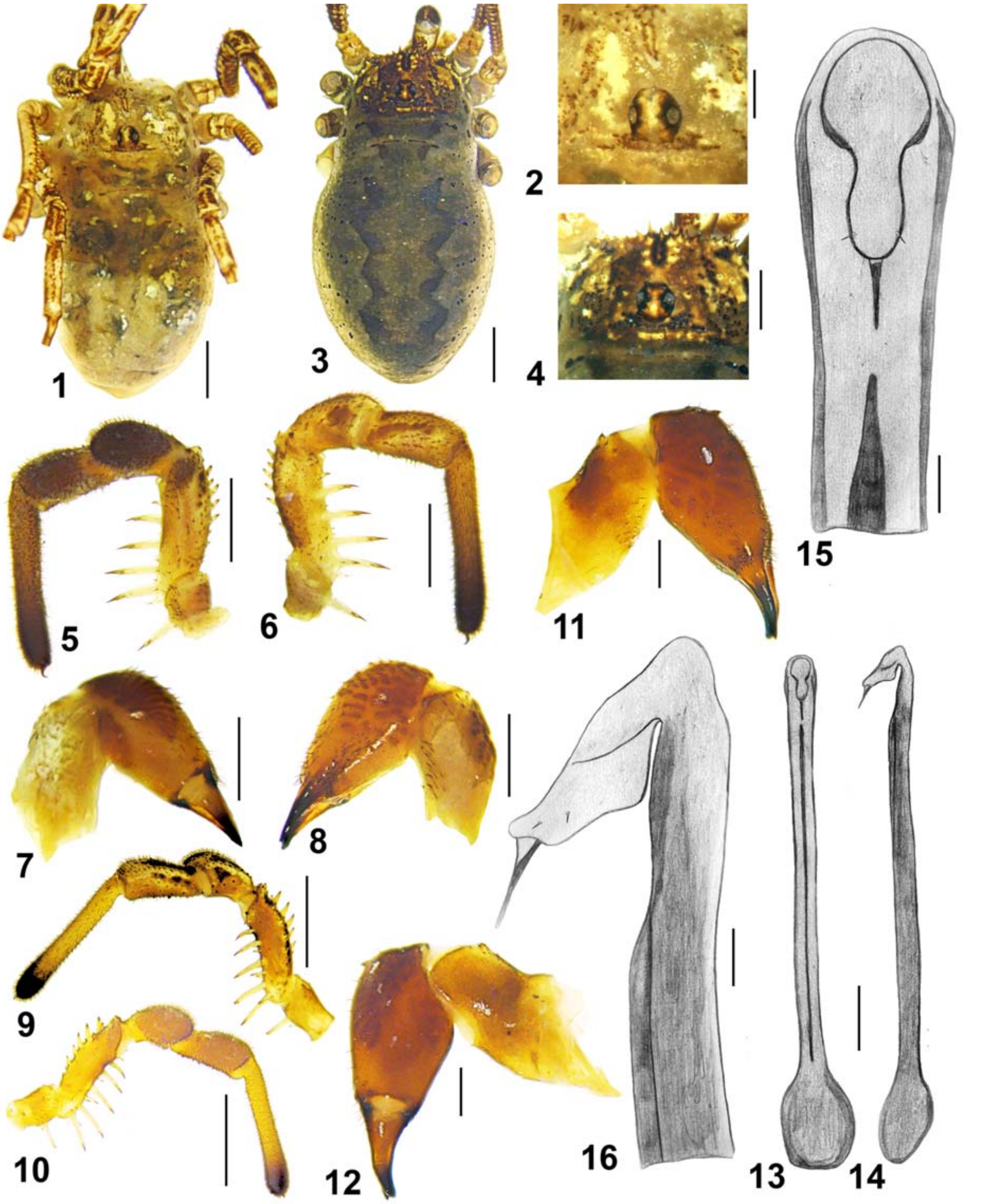
While working on newer opilionid collections from Dr. I.V. Shokhin (The Southern Scientific Center of the RAS, Rostov-on-Don, Russia), we discovered an interesting new harvestman. It is the second representative of the genus *Redikorcevia* Snegovaya et Staręga, 2008, which we described together in a previous publication [Snegovaya, Staręga, 2008]. The new species is represented by both sexes; the females being the first known/described for this genus.

In the book on harvestmen [Pinto-da-Rocha, Giribet, 2007] provided a taxonomic key to the Eupnoi families and the four subfamilies of Phalangiidae (Oligolophinae, Opilioninae, Phalangiinae, Platybuninae). The family Phalangiidae as a whole was nicely defined and characterized by Tsurusaki [2007] in the same book. The subfamily Opilioninae is composed of two tribes: the Opilionini (see Snegovaya & Staręga [2008]) with *Bidentolophus* Roewer, 1912, *Egaenus* C.L. Koch 1839, *Himalphalangium* Martens, 1973, *Homolophus* Banks, 1893, *Opilio* Herbst, 1798, and the two genera in the tribe Scleropilionini Snegovaya et Staręga, 2008: *Scleropilio* Roewer, 1911 and *Redikorcevia* Snegovaya et Staręga, 2008. The following characters can define the two tribes: the body integument is here either coriaceous or heavy sclerotized (with dorsal scutum); the frontal margin of carapace with a row of strong denticles ponting forwards or upwards; palpal femora with strong thorns ventrally ant — in some species — dorsally; penis with heavily sclerotized shaft, mostly with a dorsal keel and spade-like (flattened and broadened) basis. The generotype is *Scleropilio*. The genus *Redikorcevia* is recognized by the following characters:

1. Body elongate, coriaceous, not sclerotized.
2. Body coloration dark brown.
3. Anterior margin of cephalothorax with a transversal row of sharp tubercles pointing upwards.
4. Ocular tubercle more than its diameter away from the anterior margin of cephalothorax.
5. Chelicerae normal, not enlarged in either sex.
6. Pedipalps: trochanter with single sharp thorn ventrally; femur with rows of sharp thorns ventrally and dorsally; femur, patella and tibia medio-apically broadened, patella with long apophysis.
7. Legs short, thin, the first pair not robust, all femora with single dorsal row of long spines and shorter in length than ½ the width of the body.
8. Penis long and slender, with broad basis and a dorsal keel on the shaft. Glans in profile rounded-triangular, with broadened basal part.

According to the internet catalogue [Kury, 2019], there are 96 species of Opiliones recorded from the mainland of China, of which 74 are endemics. Currently, there is no updated species checklist.

The terminology and description standard follow Martens [1978]. Abbreviations used are as follows: Fe — femur,



Figs 1–15. *Redikorcevia shokhini* sp.n.: 1 — male body, dorsal view; 2 — male eye tubercle; 3 — female body, dorsal view; 4 — female eye tubercle; 5 — male right pedipalp, ectal view; 6 — male right pedipalp, mesal view; 7 — male right chelicera, mesal view; 8 — male right chelicera, ectal view; 9 — female left pedipalp, ectal view; 10 — female left pedipalp, mesal view; 11 — female left chelicera, mesal view; 12 — female left chelicera, ectal view; 13 — penis, dorsal view; 14 — penis, lateral view; 15 — glans of penis, dorsal view; 16 — glans of penis, lateral view. Scale bars: 1, 3, 4, 9, 10 — 1 mm, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11–14 — 0.5 mm, 15, 16 — 0.1 mm.

Рис. 1–15. *Redikorcevia shokhini* sp.n.: 1 — тело самца, вид дорзально; 2 — глазной бугор самца; 3 — тело самки, вид дорзально; 4 — глазной бугор самки; 5 — правая педипальпа самца, вид эктально; 6 — правая педипальпа самца, вид мезально; 7 — правая хелицера самца, мезально; 8 — правая хелицера самца, эктально; 9 — левая педипальпа самки, эктально; 10 — левая педипальпа самки, мезально; 11 — левая хелицера самки, мезально; 12 — левая хелицера самки, эктально; 13 — пениса, дорзально; 14 — пенис, латерально; 15 — головка пениса, дорзально; 16 — головка пениса, латерально. Масштаб: 1, 3, 4, 9, 10 — 1 мм, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11–14 — 0,5 мм, 15, 16 — 0,1 мм.

Pa — patella, Ti — tibia, Mt — metatarsus, Ta — tarsus. The material studied is deposited in the following collections: ZMMU — Zoological Museum of the Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia (curator: K.G. Mikhailov); RCNS — reference collection of Nataly Snegovaya, Baku, Azerbaijan.

Description

Redikorcevia shokhini **sp.n.**
Figs 1–15.

TYPE: Holotype ♂ (ZMMU) from China, Xinjiang, c. 70 km S of Urumqi, c. 6 km N of Xi-Bayngou, ca. 2500 m a.s.l., 27–28.06.2006, I. Shokhin & S. Murzin. PARATYPES: China: 1 ♀ (ZMMU), 5 ♀♀ (RCNS), together with the holotype.

ETYMOLOGY: The new species is named in honour of the famous Russian entomologist Dr. I.V. Shokhin (Rostov-on-Don, Russia), who collected the material.

DIAGNOSIS: The new species differs from *Redikorcevia platybunoides* Snegovaya et Staręga, 2008 [Snegovaya, Staręga, 2008: figs 1–10] in having the less sclerotized exoskeleton of the body, the more rounded body form; the longer penis with a different shape of the glans (in the new species the glans is narrower, Figs 15, 16).

DISTRIBUTION: The type locality only.

DESCRIPTION: Male (holotype). Body brown, oval, not strongly sclerotized (Fig. 1). Body length 6.5 mm, width 3 mm. Small setae located on tergite borders. Eye mound is not enlarged, rounded with 6 teeth on each side. In front of the eye tubercle are situated a group of large teeth (Fig. 2). Legs short, the first pair slightly thickened. Fe of all legs with large teeth, Pa and Ti with smaller teeth. Chelicera not large, all segments with setae (Figs 7, 8). Size of basal cheliceral segment 1.15 mm, distal 1.5 mm. Length of pedipalps (mm): 1.0 + 0.75 + 0.75 + 1.5 (4.0). Pedipalp short (Figs 5, 6), Fe ventrally with very large teeth, dorsally with slightly smaller teeth, laterally with bristles. There is a small apophysis densely covered with setae on the Fe; Pa mesally with apophysis, also densely covered with setae, dorsally with small denticles; Ti also mesally with apophysis, densely covered with setae, ventrally with setae and denticles; Ta ventrally scattered with microtubercles and densely covered with setae. Leg length (mm): I 1.8 + 0.8 + 1.7 + 1.6 + 3.3 (9.2), II 2.9 + 1.2 + 2.5 + 2.7+ 5.0 (14.3), III 1.7 + 0.8 + 1.7 + 2.0 + 3.1 (9.3), IV absent. The penis long, its base wide (Figs 13, 14), with a dorsal keel on the shaft. The glans of the penis wide, with two pairs of setae (Fig. 15). Penis length 5.2 mm, glans 0.46 mm, stylus 0.14 mm.

Female. The female differs from the male in larger body size, the body is more rounded (Fig. 3); in the female in front of the ocular tubercle, in the ocular tubercle and on the legs the teeth are larger, than the male (Fig. 4). The distal chelicera segment dorsally with teeth (Figs 11, 12). The female (the best preserved specimen with legs, the other females with almost no legs) body length is 8.6 mm, width 3.4 mm. Length of pedipalps (mm): 1.5 + 1.0 + 1.0 + 2.0 (5.5). Chelicera basal segment 1.8 mm, distal 2.0 mm. Leg length (mm): I 2.0 + 1.0 + 2.2 + 2.1 + 3.7 (11.0), II 3.9 + 1.3 + 3.5 + 3.0 + 6.4 (18.1), III 3.5 + 1.2 + 2.7 + 4.0 + 6.0 (17.4), IV absent.

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